

BOOTH TUCKER IS THE NEW COMMANDER.

Colonel Nicol Bulletins His Name
as Successor to Ballington
Booth.

Is a Son-in-Law of the General, at
Present Foreign Commissioner,
and Now in India.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST NICOL.

Hissed by Crowds at Army Headquarters.
Many Salvationists Without Uni-
forms, and Attendance at Ser-
vices Small.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker
have been appointed as successors to Com-
mander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and
may be expected to arrive in this country
with al dispatch.

A. N. NICOL,

Colonel S. A.

The above bulletin, posted at the in-
ternational headquarters of the Salvation
Army, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth
avenue, at 10:30 o'clock last night, created
a sensation among a score of army officers,
who had been in conference with Ballington
Booth, the deposed leader, and Colonel
Nicol, General Booth's present representa-
tive.

The news was received by Colonel Nicol's
friends with expressions of gratification.
The supporters of Ballington Booth dis-
credited it, some of them even asserting
that the bulletin had been concocted for
the purpose of forcing the deposed Com-
mander to take some decided stand. Colonel
Nicol would not give his source of in-
formation, but it was learned that a cable-
gram announcing the appointment of Mr.
Tucker had been received a short time be-
fore the bulletin was posted.

It is true that Commissioner Tucker is
to succeed Ballington Booth in ruling over
the Salvation Army in the United States,
the fight will become still more thoroughly
a family affair. Tucker is of an old En-
glish family, and his wife is the second
daughter of General Booth. He is about
forty-eight years old, and for several years
has been foreign secretary. In which ca-
pacity he received all communications in-
tended for General Booth. Before joining
the Army, Commissioner Tucker was a
judge in India. He resigned that position
to organize the Salvation Army in India,
and he remained in charge in that country
until made foreign secretary. Mr. Tucker
is at present in India with General Booth,
and they will return to England together
very shortly. His relations with General
Booth are very close, and the appointment,
if it has been made, is looked upon as a
clever move to force Ballington Booth to
acquiesce.

COULD NOT BELIEVE IT.
The friends of the old commander claimed
last night that as his resignation had not
been accepted it was improbable that a
successor had been named. This was ex-
plained by Colonel Nicol's supporters by
the theory that Commissioner Tucker has
simply been appointed to take charge on
April 9, the date on which Ballington
Booth had been called upon to relinquish
command.

It was an exciting night for the warring
Salvationists, and after the cablegram an-
nouncing Commissioner Tucker's appoint-
ment had been received it was generally
believed that the fight will be still more
bitter. Throughout the day both the
friends and enemies of Ballington Booth
endeavored to find him, but failed. At 9
o'clock he was driven hurriedly in a cab
to the front of the Salvation Army build-
ing, and he went at once to his old office.
He was met there by Colonel Nicol,
Colonel Eadie, Brigadier Perry, Brigadier
Evans, Brigadier Evans, Brigadier Field-
ing, Major Glenn, Major Stillwell, Staff
Captain Crafts, Esq. Taylor, Major Mar-
shall and a number of other officers.

They remained in conference until 10:30
and then all left hurriedly. None would
give in detail what had occurred, but it
was learned that Ballington Booth refused
to reveal his future plans to Colonel Nicol,
as the latter demanded, and he would not
say what he would do in case a rival army
selected him as leader.

When the meeting broke up it was evi-
dent from the actions of those who par-
ticipated that it had been exciting. Bal-
lington Booth was in such a hurry to get
away that he aroused the suspicions of a
policeman, who followed his cab until the
"H" station was reached, and then dashed
after Mr. Booth as he went up the stair-
way. The fleeing man got aboard a train
just as the policeman ran past the ticket
chopper.

COLONEL NICOL HISSSED.
The feeling in opposition to Colonel Nicol
was shown just before the conference,
when, in passing through a hallway, he
was greeted with hisses by a half dozen
young men. They were members of a party
which had gone to the regular Sunday night Sal-
vation Army meeting prepared to hiss
Colonel Nicol had made an address, as
it had been announced he would.

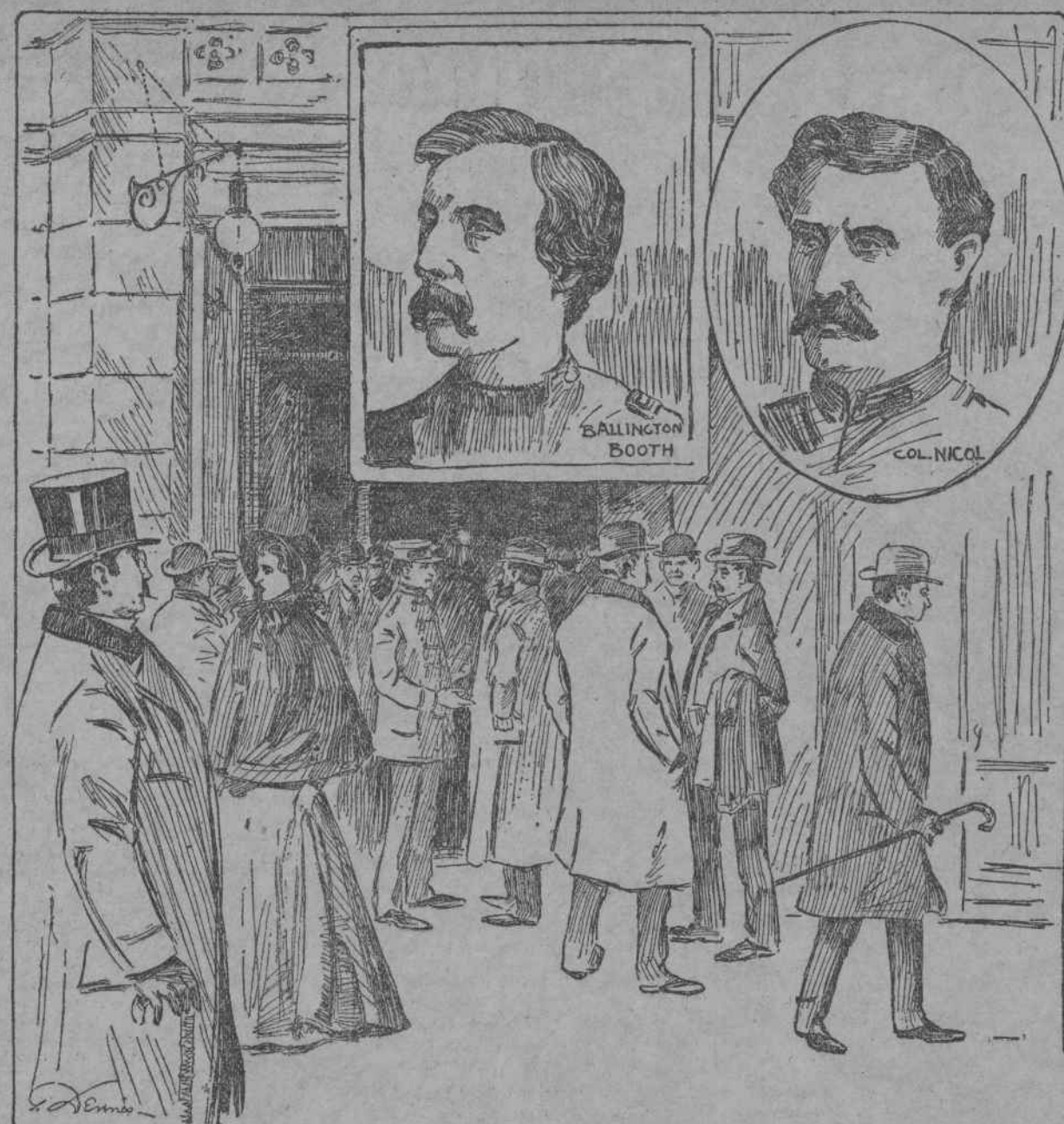
Colonel Eadie said last night that it is
very likely that a court of inquiry will be
appointed by General Booth to determine
what action should be taken with regard
to Ballington Booth's insubordination. If
such a court is appointed it will not have
power to punish, but simply to recommend
punishment.

Colonel Nicol said that at a meeting of
army officers to-day an effort will be made
to reach some conclusion. He said the
trouble had been caused by Commander
Booth refusing to go to England when or-
dered to do so. The feeling over the
question of leaders is shown by the fact
that many of the members of the army
yesterday doffed their uniforms and ap-
peared in civilian dress. The attendance
at services in the headquarters building
was small.

To-day the feeling of dissatisfaction will
probably be more bitterly displayed at a
meeting of national and field officers. Col-
onel Nicol will then endeavor to justify
the course which he, as the commissioner
of General Booth, has pursued, and the
friends of Ballington Booth will defend the
leader they still look to as superior.

There is now little question but that
Ballington Booth will turn over to his per-
manent successor—not Colonel Eadie or
Colonel Nicol—the army property which is
in his name. The value of this is at least
a million dollars. It comprises the building
on Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue,
buildings in a great many other cities and
towns, and the furnishings of all the rented
barracks and training quarters.

MANY WANT A NEW ARMY.
Because the army is not incorporated,
all its property in the United States is in
the name of the former commander. If he



At Salvation Army Headquarters.

Members of the Army and citizens crowded around the bulletin board and at the entrance of the building to learn of new developments in the ousting of Ballington Booth. Many soldiers were so indignant they refused to wear uniforms.

wanted to, he could hold it, and Colonel
Eadie and Colonel Nicol would be turned
out, but it was announced yesterday that
he has concluded that it shall go to who-
ever General Booth names as his suc-
cessor.

Having done this, ex-Commander Booth's
duty to his chief has ended, it is claimed,
and he can honorably place himself at the
head of another army. From the talk of
Salvationists in the city yesterday it was
evident that a majority hope their old com-
mander will consent to start a new organi-
zation, and if he does so it is pointed out
that the property interests will become a
white elephant in the hands of the new
leaders. The Fourteenth street building,
for instance, has a \$200,000 mortgage on it,
while the value of the property is \$315,000.
If the greater portion of the Army should
desert, the new leaders would not be able
to pay the interest on the mortgage. Even
if they could hold together half of the
rank and file, they would be handicapped,
it is pointed out, because Ballington Booth's
principal source of revenue was from the
auxiliary branch, and it is not likely that
any new leader would be able to get any
support from this branch.

NEW STATEMENT FROM COLONEL NICOL.
Colonel Nicol yesterday issued another
statement. It was tacked to the bulletin
board at the National Headquarters and
was eagerly read by members of the Army
going to and from services. The statement
is as follows:

THE COMMANDANT'S RESIGNATION.

Colonel Nicol, the General's
representative, desires to make
the following appeal to all sol-
diers and friends of the Army in
America:

1. LOOK UP!
The Army's principles are once more
being put to a severe test. It is our
duty to stand by them, for they have
been demonstrated in all lands, as well
as in the history of American struggles
and triumphs, and have been inspired
by the Holy Ghost.

2. WAIT.
Do not be in a hurry to condemn any
one. Hasty judgments in these matters
often cause lasting sorrow.

3. FIGHT.
Our business is to save souls. Stick
to this. The Army must never at any
price falter in its forward march to
rescue the world from an eternal hell.

4. PRAY.
Pray for the officers, soldiers, friends
and enemies of the Army. Pray for the
future of America. Pray for our be-
loved General in this terrible and over-
whelming sorrow. But, above all, pray
that you may have more of the spirit
of Jesus Christ, the world's greatest
sufferer, and don't lead a selfish life.

GO AND SAVE SOULS.

AN AMERICAN ARMY NEEDED.

Rev. John L. Scudder, in a prelude to
his regular sermon at the Tabernacle, Jer-
sey City, last night, thus commented upon
the resignation of Commander and Mrs.
Ballington Booth:

The announcement of yesterday that
Commander Ballington Booth and his
lovely wife were no longer in charge of
the Salvation Army in the United States,
has brought surprise and sorrow to the
hearts of the American people, for this
noble man and woman were eminently
qualified for their high position, and were
greatly admired and beloved on this side
of the Atlantic. In fact, it is generally
believed that the success of the Army in
America has been due in large measure to
their untiring efforts and self-sacrificing
devotion. Their decision to resign
rather than obey the unwise and imper-
sonal order of the aged dictator across
the sea, will be highly appreciated by the
liberty-loving people of this country. In
giving little heed to the polite protest of
representative Americans, who, in con-
vention, voiced the sentiments of the peo-
ple at large, the aged General has shown
his weakness and surprising lack of pro-
ficiency. And the course he has taken will
serve to alienate the good will of Ameri-
cans, and cause them to transfer their
sympathies to his distinguished son and
daughter. To the great army of
friends and sympathizers, and espe-
cially to the auxiliaries of the Sal-
vation Army, who contribute to it, but do

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S REPLY.

The Ex-Commander Severs All Relations with International
Headquarters and Replies to Colonel Nicol.

It was furthermost from our intention to enter into any controversy
regarding our action, but certain erroneous statements having been
made public through the press, it is only right and just, both to the
movement and to ourselves, to submit a correction.

First—Colonel Nicol states:
"It is untrue, as reported, that Commandant Herbert Booth per-
emptorily demanded that his brother hand over the keys and property
of the Army."

The best denial to this is the following quotation which we wrote
down from the final episode in the discussion on Thursday last.
After having said (a) that we should only have the Sunday to say
farewell, and (b) that he had inquired about the property and found it
could be arranged at short notice, the Commandant finally said:
"There are two propositions which I am empowered to place before
you.

"1. That you withdraw that letter to London." We replied: "No;
we will not."

"2. That you go to England on Saturday." We replied: "No;
except upon our conditions."

"Very well," continued Commandant Herbert, with emphasis, "in
that case all I have to say is, I demand that you hand over your keys
and portfolio by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

I replied: "We shall require to have the authority of the Chief of
the Staff" (referring to London headquarters).

"That you can have before 12 o'clock, for I am empowered to give
you the alternative."

"I replied: 'Then you shall have the keys and the offices by 10
o'clock to-morrow.'"

We at once rose, but neither the Commandant, Commissioner Eva
nor Colonel Nicol demurred at this decision, and the only after words
exchanged were: "Good night."

Did not silence give consent?
Second—Colonel Nicol further states:

"It is equally untrue that he ever dismissed Commander Ballington
Booth. Neither Commandant Herbert Booth nor any other officer
possesses such power. That power is only vested in the General."

We have always understood that the power of dismissal of terri-
torial officers is vested in the General. But the Commandant led us to
believe that he and the other representatives had come fully author-
ized, and said they were backed with a definite brief from London.
Colonel Nicol said to us directly after seeing Commissioner Eva that
we "must be prepared for the worst."

Third—After leaving our keys upon our respective desks and va-
cating headquarters at 3 o'clock Friday morning, we retired for con-
sultation, which resulted later in the day in our expressing by cable-
gram to London that we had received our dismissal from the hands
of the Commandant, and that any further negotiations had closed.

Fourth—After the above deplorable circumstances I here de-
clare, on Mrs. Booth's and my own behalf, that we cannot under
any conditions whatever accept proposals from London nor enter
again under the authority or government of International
Headquarters in England.

Mrs. Booth and myself bitterly regret that he have not even had
the opportunity of saying a loving farewell to our immediate staff and
faithful officers, to say nothing of the thousands we still dearly love
on this wide field.

BALLINGTON BOOTH.

not compose it, the thought comes, What
will now become of the two experienced
officers who have proved their ability to
do a great work in the United States?
They understand our people and have
their confidence, affection and support.
Why, then, we ask, do they not organize
a new and distinctly American army?
Why should not Commander Ballington
Booth become General Booth, from this
time on? Hundreds of thousands would
like to see him occupy that position.
There is room for another organization,
more democratic in spirit and better
adapted to American institutions. The
proper head of the Army in these United
States is the man and woman who have
largely made it what it is. We advise
him and his good wife to start out for

have the hearty support and encourage-
ment of the auxiliaries. Those interested
in the work of the Army, though not
members of it, had perfect confidence in
the Commander and Mrs. Booth, but I be-
lieve that they will wait until they see
what the future policy of the Army is to be
before lending to it further co-operative
support. Good people everywhere especially
regret the retirement of Mrs. Booth, who
is indeed an excellent and most worthy
leader.

R. FULTON CUTTING: I NEVER MET COM-
mander Booth, and know little of his
methods, but Mrs. Booth I regard as an
able and worthy woman, eminently fitted
to carry out the work of the Army. That
their withdrawal from the Army, or, at
least, from positions of command in it,
will be injurious to it there can be no
doubt, but whether or not it will aid in
the severance of all connection with the
European section of the organization I
cannot guess.

MISS GRACE DODGE: WE ALL REGRET COM-
mander and Mrs. Booth's action very
much. It will be difficult, if not im-
possible, to fill the position they oc-
cupied at all adequately, and it is very
certain that no successor will enjoy the
confidence of those outside the Army as
did Commander and Mrs. Booth. We had
confidence in them, and we still have con-
fidence in them. The only feeling inspired
by their action is one of deep regret.
The future of the Army in this country
must now remain a matter of uncertainty
until it is definitely settled who is to step
into their shoes. How much discon-
tent and dissatisfaction may be set on foot
among the rank and file of the Army I do
not know. William R. Dodge believes, as
do I, that Commander and Mrs. Booth's
action was a most unfortunate thing for
the Army in America. We believe it
especially so as concerns Mrs. Booth, who
was particularly in touch with the needs
of the work in America and her loss is
irreparable.

REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, OF MONT-
clair, I knew a week ago what Mr.
Booth's plans were. He knew he was to be
deposed, and was ready when the meeting
was called. I can say positively that
Mr. and Mrs. Booth will not start any
organization similar to the Salvation
Army. The constant meddling with their
plans which was going on prevented Mr.
and Mrs. Booth doing the work they
wished. Both the Commander and his
wife feel that the people in the London
headquarters mean well, but do not un-
derstand the conditions here. They feel
that America is their home, and they
propose to live here and work here. The
Booths have a good reason for all they
have done, and they think the American
people will justify them when all is
known. If there is a secession from the
ranks of the Army on account of the
trouble it will not be due to any desire on
the part of Mr. or Mrs. Booth, for they
are absolutely useless in their work.

DENIED BY HERBERT BOOTH

Contradicts a World Story That He Had
Displaced His Brother.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 23.—Referring to the
statements in Saturday's World, which
kindly state that there is no truth in the
announcement that the affairs of the Sal-
vation Army in the United States are now
under my control, and that I have taken my
brother's place in New York. I am, as
hitherto, directing the affairs of the Army
in Canada, and present an entirely ig-
norant of my future appointment.

COMMANDANT HERBERT BOOTH.

FOUR LICENSES A MINUTE.

A Bill to Be Introduced at Albany to Pre-
vent the Rural Licensure Boards from
Getting Around the Law.

Albany, Feb. 23.—So annoyed are the ex-
cise tinkers at the success that has at-
tended the efforts of saloon keepers in va-
rious parts of the State to secure new li-
censes for a year upon a surrender of the
old, that a novelty in legislation is to be
proposed to-morrow night by Jonathan P.
Aldis, chairman of the Assembly Ex-
cise Committee. It is understood here to-
night that Mr. Aldis will introduce a bill, which,
if acted upon, will be in the nature of a re-
troactive law.

During the last two weeks saloon-keep-
ers in Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Amsterdam,
Rome, Rochester, Utica and Syracuse have
surrendered their old licenses, and have been
given new licenses to run a year. In
some instances, it is understood, not only
have the licenses been granted, but the
Boards of Excise have in addition granted
renewals of the licenses just issued. Sal-
oon-keepers have in some cases secured li-
censes for practically two years.

Mr. Aldis says that these rural Excise
Boards will be "foiled." The suppli-
mental bill he will introduce is expected to
nullify all these licenses granted in ad-
vance and provide for a return of the
money that has been paid for them or its
equivalent by the county. It is alleged
that in some localities the Boards have
been granting their licenses at the rate of
four a minute.

There seems to be no doubt that there
will be a caucus on this liquor tax bill.
There are at least twelve Republican mem-
bers who are distinctly opposed to it for
the reason that the localities they repre-
sent are against it. Unless they can jus-
tify themselves to their constituents by de-
claring that they were compelled to stand
by the party which had made it a party
measure, they will have a difficult time
meeting the voters next Fall.

Speaker Fish has been active during the
last few days in his efforts to win the
line Assemblymen who are disposed to kick
over the traces. They have been informed
that they must vote for the measure. The
bills in which they are personally in-
terested slaughtered. The "Sandy Eloquent"
of the Brooklyn delegation are much dis-
turbed. They thought at first of prom-
ising their votes for the Ralnes bill if the
other New York bill should be defeated.
They were informed that they might do
what they please in reference to consoli-
dation, but cautioned that the liquor tax
project is a party measure, and that no
nonsense would be tolerated in connection
with it.

The chances are that the Brooklyn Re-
publicans in the Assembly will either vote
for the Ralnes bill or find themselves con-
vincingly out of town when the vote is
reached.

NEW LINE FOR PROVIDENCE.

Freight Boats to Be Started in Opposition
to the Consolidated Transporta-
tion Company.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 23.—A most im-
portant meeting of Providence business
men was held in this city yesterday after-
noon. For some time past the local mer-
chants have been very much dissatisfied
with the present system of freight trans-
portation between this city and New York,
and many efforts have been made to start
a line to work in opposition to the Con-
solidated Transportation Company, though
each attempt has been unsuccessful, but at
the meeting yesterday the plan was per-
fected.

This meeting, which was held at the of-
fice of the American Transportation Com-
pany, was of a most secret character. All
information was refused to the press, but
to-day it was learned that the temporary
organization had been effected.
It has been decided that the company
shall be known as the Commercial Steam-
ship Company; that it shall carry freight
between Providence and New York, ship-
ping it from these points to other ports.
The capital stock of the company is to be
\$250,000 and as all this has been sub-
scribed it will be paid in before the com-
pany files its application for a charter. In
this way all the stock will be owned by
New York and Providence business men.
The plan at present is to purchase two
freight steamers and to make daily trips
between the two ports. Already the com-
pany has obtained the refusal of the New
York dock facilities in both cities, and the
contracts will be signed within a few days.

SAY THAT CURFEW SHOULD NOT RING.

Medical Men and Parents Term
Such a Law Imprac-
ticable.

Drs. Edson and Shady Say Its En-
forcement Would Effect the
Poor of the City.

PARENTS ARE THE BEST JUDGES.

President Wilson, of the Board of Health,
Criticized the Bill and Said He
Did Not Believe It Would
Ever Pass.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion
among the physicians of this city that the
suggestion of Mrs. John D. Townsend to
have "Curfew" tolled throughout the length
and breadth of New York City, at 8 o'clock
in Winter, and at 9 o'clock in Summer, and
at those hours compel all children under six-
teen years of age to be at their own homes,
is impracticable.

"The excellence of the motive is not ques-
tioned, but to carry it out is looked upon as
almost an impossibility. It is contended
that such a law would fall heavily upon the
very poor of the city, especially those living
in the densely populated sections, where the
street is the playground of thousands of
children, and where "home" means perhaps
one stuffy room, where the atmosphere is
borne through dark, evil-smelling courts
and squalid streets. In Summer the "cur-
few" enforcement might mean the death of
numberless small children in these districts.

DR. EDSON'S VIEWS.
Dr. Cyrus Edson was asked yesterday
what he thought of the proposed measure,
and he said:

"I believe that all children under ten
years of age should be in their beds at 8
o'clock. When they are twelve years old it
is not wrong for them to remain up until
9 o'clock, and at fifteen I do not consider
it absolutely detrimental for them to be
up and about until 10 o'clock.

"Mrs. Townsend's scheme is a good one
to keep children off the streets, but it
strikes me as highly impracticable. The
little children of the poor have no places
to go in those tenement districts. There
are no parks for them, except that new
park at 'Mulberry Bend,' which is not yet
finished. The enforcement of the law in
Summer would be dreadful for the poor
children. The young ones of richer people
have no such good excuse to be in the
streets at late hours. One thing is certain, people
cannot be made good by any process of
law. Prohibitory laws do more evil than
good. A law such as the 'curfew' sugges-
tion would be broken repeatedly, and the
children themselves would be the law-
breakers.

"This is not a parental government, and
it would be very difficult to make it so.
Let the fathers and mothers of children
guard the morals of the latter, and not
force the State to do it. The motive of
this act is good, but it is not at all prac-
ticable, so far as I can see."

SHADY NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.
Dr. George F. Shady had very much
the same idea to express. He said:

"No, it is not practicable. A 'curfew'
law would be an interference with the lib-
erty of the subject. New York City is not
a prison house, and it cannot be made
subject to such a penal law. For instance,
if a child is sent out somewhere for a
doctor at a very late hour, and an officer
sees that the child comes under the 'cur-
few' ban, he will stop the child and order
it home or arrest it, if he does not be-
lieve the child's story. Excuses would
not be believed, and the law would go
astray.

"As to the time when children should go
to bed, those under five years should go
before 9 o'clock, and between ten and six-
teen years, 9:30 o'clock is the best time,
and for that matter it would be a very
good thing for adults if they retired an
hour later. When my children were young-
sters they always went to bed at 8 or 9
o'clock, frequently before the former hour."

Dr. E. G. Janeway said the 'curfew' idea
was impracticable. He said that all chil-
dren under sixteen should be abed before
10 o'clock.

President Charles G. Wilson, of the
Board of Health, said he did not think
any such law would ever be passed by the
Legislature. He also commented on its
impracticability.

MANY PARENTS OBJECT.

The most densely populated precinct in
this city is that bounded by the Bowers,
East Houston, Norfolk and Division
streets. It is the Eleventh Precinct, the
guardians of which are located at the Eld-
ridge street station-house. The children
in those limits number many thousands,
and their sole playground is the streets in
which they or their companions live. A
tour of the precinct was made yesterday
by a journal reporter and a devoted wife,
who acted as interpreter. Many mothers in
the precinct were interviewed. Mothers with
families of from five to seven children,
and all of them deplored the possibility of
a "curfew" law going to effect in spite
of the fact that all of them declared that
their children were put snugly to bed by
9 o'clock every night.

The police of the Eleventh Precinct say
that there is no locality in the city where
parents are more careless of their children
than in that precinct. The number of lost
children that are brought to the station
house a night is legion. And he parents
seem to manifest little or no concern when
a child is missing when family roll-call
takes place. If the child is not at home at
a seemingly hour, either the father or the
mother or an older child goes to the station
house and claims one little grimy bundle
of humanity out of the pack in the back
room. The police say that in Summer the
young children are practically turned loose
at 6 o'clock in the morning and thought no
more of until midnight or at the hour
when the family is accustomed to retire.

Mrs. Frank Wolf, of No. 33 Essex street;
Mrs. Gussie Hirschberg, of No. 8 Ludlow
street; Mrs. George Friedland, of No. 33
Ludlow street, and Mrs. Sarah London, of
No. 189 East Broadway, mothers with
large families, though declaring that their
children went to bed at an early hour, de-
clared that the enactment of a "curfew"
law would be a hardship to them in Sum-
mer.

Further up town, among mothers whose
worldly goods enabled them to give their
children the best of care, and though no
one would claim that the law would be one
to reach the poorer classes and not the well-
to-do.

IRISH PRISONERS WILL BE AIDED.

Large Sum of Money Subscribed
to Be Used in Securing
Their Freedom.

Well-Known Men Make Speeches at
the Amnesty Meeting in
Grand Opera House.

RESOLUTIONS DEMAND A PARDON.

Movement in Behalf of Political Offenders
Who Are in English Dungeons.
Government Asked to
Take Action.

The demonstration in favor of amnesty
for the Irish and Irish-American political
prisoners now confined in British prisons
which took place last night at the Grand
Opera House was the occasion of the largest
gathering of people ever seen in that
commodious building. The main object of
the meeting was to create a sentiment
looking to the release of the twelve men
convicted thirteen years ago in the British
courts under the act known as the Treason-
Felony act. The men were charged with
attempts to blow up public buildings in
England and all were sentenced to life im-
prisonment.

Judge James Fitzgerald was the first
speaker. He dwelt upon the unjust perse-
cution of these prisoners by the English
authorities and contrasted this conduct
with the leniency displayed by President
Krugger, of Transvaal, to the prisoners cap-
tured in the recent raid. The speaker was
applauded and at its conclusion it was
some minutes before quiet was restored.

J. D. Fitzgerald sang a couple of Irish
ballads, and the following telegram was
read from James J. Channing:

"With Bayard in Paris and Euclid in
London, the American prisoners would be
released. Repeat elsewhere."

FORMER PRISONERS PRESENT.

The Chairman announced that there were
present several of the men who had served
long terms in prison for Ireland's sake. He
called the name of John Curtin Kent, and
remarked, as Mr. Kent arose, that he had
served twelve years. The patriot was
cheered, and bowing his acknowledgments
to the audience, he declared that he had
served twelve years, and James Gilbert,
who had served nine years in English
prisons.

James F. Egan, recently released as a
political prisoner, and the delegate to the
United States from the Amnesty Associa-
tions of Ireland and Great Britain, was
also introduced. His address was mainly
an appeal for assistance for the men in pri-
son, and the announcement was made that
the collection would be taken up for that pur-
pose.

When the subscriptions were being made
ex-Sheriff James J. O'Brien sent a card
instructing the Secretary to draw on him
for \$250 for the cause. Recorder John W.
Goff gave \$50 and Charles O'Connor Mc-
Laughlin \$20. The amount of